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Toys and Games
Underwear
Watches

Hardware and Tools
Hats and Caps
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Liquor
Meats and Fish
Shirts and Socks
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs
Sporting Goods
Toys and Games
Trunks and Suit Cases
Underwear
Watches

THE FAIR

Chicago—Established 1875 by E. J. Lohman

the company makes the phone renter pay the difference. If there should happen to be an excess of nickels the company sobs for them all. The phone renter gets no credit for that excess. That's the logic of the monopoly.

All telephone rates are now subject to revision every five years. The telephone company wants the city to raise rates and abolish the provision in the ordinance calling for revision every five years. They want to keep the people where they have them so that they can't get away.

The "expert" on pages 105 and 106 of his report apparently feels much sympathy for the company on this subject.

Will the aldermen show any sympathy for the people?

The telephone company wants the public to pay high rates because of the improvements it has put in the service. If this kind of reasoning holds good, then Marshall Field & Co. and the Fair should charge higher prices for the goods because of the fine buildings and other improvements they have paid for. And on the same line of argument the Northwestern Railroad should double the price of railroad fares because it has erected a \$25,000,000 depot.

All telephone patents should be confiscated by the government when they become the exclusive property of the Telephone Trust. The following from an editorial in the Chicago Daily News of July 17, 1911, hits the case exactly:

"In an argument before the national senate's interstate commerce committee, Senator Kenyon recently urged several modifications of the Sherman antitrust law. One of them provided that when any patent granted by the government is used to build up a trust or combination the patent shall be forfeited."

Municipal ownership of telephones is favored by Ald. Herman J. Bauer, who has been advocating "penny telephones." He serves notice that unless the Chicago Telephone company agrees to a new schedule of rates before the aldermanic election next April, he will endeavor to bring the municipal ownership idea before the people for a referendum vote.

Ald. Bauer thinks it would be possible for the city to purchase the automatic system already installed and to operate it on a municipal ownership basis. He asserts it is his intention, unless new rates are settled by the council and the Chicago Telephone company, to get up a petition and ask for an expression from the voters on the question of the municipality operating a telephone system. It is understood Ald. Bauer proposes to get this expression under the public policy act, which permits the submission of a question of public policy to the voters, the decision being merely advisory and not binding.

Mayor Harrison made a popular move when he ordered a new report on the telephone situation. The "expert" whose report is now in the hands of the Council Committee favored the raising of rates and a general contribution to the necessities of the phone gang. His report strangely enough showed that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is owned by boots and breeches by the American Telephone crowd who control the telephone business of the whole country. His report also shows that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is obliged to buy all of its equipment from a notorious Electric Company which is also owned by the American Telephone Trust. This company makes its own prices for what it sells to the other concern and the people of Chicago are expected to pay for the profits of both subsidiary institutions of the Trust.

Talk about the Tobacco Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and every other trust. The trust that is the real thing is the Telephone Trust. This Trust hits over a quarter of a million people in Chicago. Recently it has grown so bold that it managed to grab off for the purchase of its watered stock a big sum of money donated by the generous Chicago public for the immediate relief of the widows and orphans of brave firemen who gave up their lives last December in the discharge of their duty. Any alderman who votes for an ordinance favoring the Telephone Trust deserves the ignominy which he will certainly receive.

The telephone monopoly in Chicago

has grown to be an unbearable nuisance.

The service is rotten. The scandal attendant on the passage of the telephone ordinance by the council five years ago is not forgotten.

The passage of the present ordinance will result in something more than scandal for the facts will be easier to get at.

Any alderman who votes for an increase of rates will be branded as he ought to be.

The Chicago American of June 26 contained the following vigorous article on the subject of a merger:

The New York Times announces that there is hope of telephone competition in New York City and that Armour, the great packer of Chicago is said to be back of the plan. The idea is to buy up certain franchises in the State of New York, especially to get an entrance into New York City, and to give to the citizens the benefit of telephone competition and of actually cheap service.

The idea of cheap telephone service is going to grow in the United States, and eventually it is going to be realized, despite the power of any monopoly or the profits of any group of individuals.

It costs less, or under proper management would cost less, to send a telephone message than to send a letter.

There was a time in the United States when private individuals exploited the mails and when the citizen writing a letter paid from ten cents to a dollar or more to have it delivered. Government ownership, economical, businesslike methods, have reduced the price of sending letters to two cents all over the United States—even in the Klondike, where the letters are carried on dog sledges.

And sane, businesslike administration of the telephone system of this country, with the latest up-to-date automatic methods, would make telephoning as cheap as writing letters, and cheaper.

That will not come at once, but a very great improvement will come, and right away.

The price charged by the Bell monopoly is preposterous—there is no worse form of extortion among all the extortions in the United States.

A man who lives in the suburbs thirty miles from a big city gets a commutation ticket. The railroad carries his two-hundred-pound body back and forth twice a day for twenty-five cents a day. If he wants to talk to his house twice a day the telephone company charges him sixty cents, and charges for the wire besides.

In other words, the telephone monopoly charges more than twice as much to carry over a wire a human voice, which weighs nothing as the railroad charges to carry a two-hundred-pound man over thirty miles of solid steel rails.

And the railroad has to have terminals, and locomotives, and power; whereas, with the telephone, the man's own voice is the chief power involved.

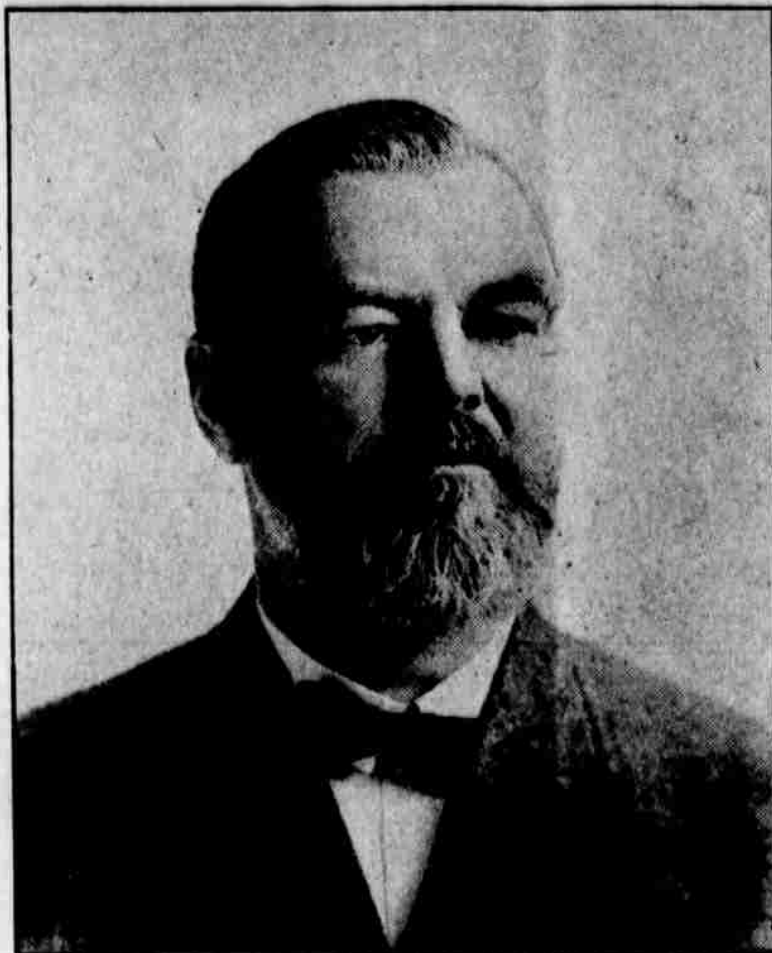
Armour of Chicago is a man who could give the people of this country the benefit of cheap telephone service—if he should make up his mind to do it. He has proved his ability as an organizer; he is a man of great wealth and of unusual industry and application. It is notorious that his working hours are from seven in the morning until six in the evening, and that work is his only amusement.

The idea is not visionary, for Armour, associated with others—with the Harriman estate, with Kennedy Todd and De Forest of New York, and with the receivers of the Chicago subway as a body—has already begun the work of giving genuinely cheap and efficient telephone service to the city of Chicago.

In Chicago the receivers of the subway have installed already more than twenty-five thousand automatic telephones. They give an unlimited service for \$85 a year—about one-half the charge of the Bell monopoly. They give unlimited telephone service to private families for less than thirty dollars a year. With a full extension of their system even the poorest families will use the telephones, and be better off at the end of the year through the saving of carfare.

The charge for pay stations with this new system, which is backed by Armour and the others, is three cents per call, and the intention is to lower this rate eventually from three cents to one cent. At one cent the profit would be enormous, with the economies of the automatic telephone and a sufficient number of subscribers.

The right plan would be, of course, for the business men of New York who pay enormous tolls to the tele-



ANDREW J. GRAHAM,
Head of the Old and Successful Banking House of Graham & Sons.

phone monopoly to get together, to bind themselves to take a new service—an automatic cheap service with certain guarantees—and through pressure of public opinion compel the granting of a franchise to an automatic company charging the lowest possible rate.

But it is difficult to get business men to unite; difficult to make them present effectively even the most palatable extortion.

The chief hope lies in the courage, energy and business knowledge of such a man as Armour, who has the money, who is not frightened by the power of a monopoly, and who might, if he chose, be remembered as one of the real benefactors of the country by breaking down the telephone monopoly and making of the great telephone convenience a blessing within the reach of all and as cheap, in proportion, as the national postoffice.

Action by the city council upon the question of doing away with the telephones in which a nickel is required before the attention of central is obtained is likely to be taken at the first meeting after the council vacation. Announcement was made by Ald. Britten of the 23d ward that he intended to present at the meeting an ordinance compelling the telephone company to remove what are known as "tick tick" phone boxes. His announcement followed the delivering of an opinion by Corporation Counsel Sexton that such an ordinance could be passed under the police powers of the city. An effort will be made to have the council take action upon the ordinance without referring it to a committee, several aldermen having promised to support a motion for the suspension of the rules for this purpose.

It is asserted by Ald. Britten that the "tick tick" telephones constitute a serious menace.

"The installing of these devices has deprived the persons in whose homes they are of protection to which they are entitled against fire and robbers," he said. "With these devices at work it is impossible to obtain the attention of the telephone operator until a nickel has been deposited in the box. Every one who is familiar with the nickel in the slot telephones knows how often one finds one's self without a nickel."

"A man's home might be burned down or he might be robbed and murdered simply because he did not have a coin of the right size at the right time. Another difficulty is that formerly a person had to take chances out of order. Now the telephone itself might be working, but the slot machine box device be out of order."

Corporation Counsel Sexton gave his opinion on the authority given the telephone company to install the devices on nickel telephones where the money is deposited before a patron is able to get the operator at the request of Ald. Charles M. Thomson. Mr. Sexton holds that the city can regulate by its police power in case the services rendered is unreasonable or unfair.

We take the following from page 24 of the "Report on the Causes of Municipal Corruption in San Francisco" as disclosed by the investigations of the Oliver grand jury and the prosecution of certain persons for bribery and other offenses against the state, made by a committee appointed by the mayor of that city and published by order of the board of supervisors, city and county of San Francisco, January 5, 1910:

"The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company bribed the Supervisors to prevent the Home Telephone Company or any other organization from obtaining a telephone franchise in San Francisco. No attack of any kind on the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company was threatened by the Supervisors, and the sole purpose of the crime was to maintain a profit which might be cut by the competition of business rivals. The Supervisors were paid in all over \$50,000. The managing committee of the board of directors of the company swore before the Grand Jury that they did not know how the funds were procured for the bribery."

This report was signed by William Kent, formerly a well known alderman and reformer of Chicago and six other members of the committee appointed by the mayor of San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1908.

The woods are full of congressional

candidates. Here they are by districts:

- 1—M. B. Madden, 2829, Michigan st. Rep.
- Frank H. Childs, 2241 Calumet av. Rep.
- E. C. Wentworth Rep.
- Herbert C. Metcalf Rep.
- Pliny B. Smith Rep.
- Michael E. Maher 2716 Butler st. Dem.
- Leopold Moss, 237 Dearborn st. Dem.
- James E. McGrath, 3245 S. Park av. Dem.
- H. E. Eckles, 46 Sherman st. Pro.
- Joseph H. Greer, 4114 Michigan av. Soc.
- 2—Joseph R. Burres, 1400 E. 59th st. Rep.
- James R. Mann, 7221 Merrill av. Rep.
- Louis J. Behan, 5443 Prairie av. Rep.
- Morton D. Hulle Rep.
- Stephen A. Foster Rep.
- Dr. James W. Walker Rep.
- Orva G. Williams, 5202 Cornell av. Dem.
- J. C. Vaughan, 6045 Jefferson av. Dem.
- W. P. P. Ferguson, 6626 Monroe av. Pro.
- Edwin A. Worrell, 7215 Rhodes av. Pro.
- J. O. Bentall, 5406 Drexel av. Soc.
- 3—P. J. McShane Rep.
- W. W. Wilson, 6711 Stewart av. Rep.
- Harry F. Atwood, Morgan Park Rep.
- F. J. Crowley, 405 W. Garfield blvd. Dem.
- P. J. O'Reilly, 5746 Green st. Dem.
- John F. Delaney, 6111 Stewart av. Dem.
- Chas. G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart av. Pro.
- J. Clifford Cox, 6329 Stewart av. Soc.
- 4—Michael G. Walsh, 4738 Union st. Rep.
- James P. Roche, 1314 W. 51st st. Rep.
- H. P. Albaugh, 2312 Marshall blvd. Rep.
- M. B. Roderick, 3528 S. Hoyne av. Rep.
- Jas. T. McDermott, 4524 Union av. Dem.
- Anton Cermak, 2717 W. 25th st. Dem.
- Edward J. Rainey, 3622 Union av. Dem.
- Wm. E. Furlong, 1032 W. 34th pl. Dem.
- John E. Conerty, 4500 Union av. Dem.
- Franklin J. Reed, 3613 Archer av. Pro.
- Peter Bultmann, 1377 Blue Island Rep.
- L. H. Chismann, 1377 Blue Island Rep.
- Herman Sheff, 1325 S. Troy st. Rep.
- Adolph J. Sabath, 2006 S. Ashland Dem.
- John O. Luby, Jr., 1806 S. Center av. Dem.
- M. T. Cullerton, 2005 S. Ashland av. Dem.
- Scott Vanduyke, 1525 Hastings st. Pro.
- Joseph J. Kral, 1147 W. 18th st. Soc.
- 5—Fred W. Blocki Dem.
- Dr. Carl L. Barnes Rep.
- Alderman A. W. Fulton Rep.
- W. J. Moxley, 1419 W. Congress Rep.
- J. C. Cosgrove, 744 Independence blvd. Rep.
- Adelbert McPherson, 1950 W. Adams Rep.
- John J. Bryant, Riverside Dem.
- Edmund J. Stack, 338 N. 40th av. Dem.
- S. J. Clark, 2436 W. Jackson blvd. Pro.
- George Chant, Melrose Park, Soc.
- 6—William E. Mason Rep.
- Charles L. Hutchinson Rep.
- Edward Ahlswede Rep.
- William A. Peterson Rep.
- W. G. Webster, 2530 N. Kedzie Rep.
- Frederick Lundin, 558 N. 51st st. Rep.
- F. Buchanan, 2502 N. Central Park Dem.
- J. F. Glecke, Barrington Pro.
- John Collins, 2155 W. Huron st. Soc.
- 7—Daniel D. Coffey, 1347 Noble st. Rep.
- S. H. Malato, 631 Milwaukee av. Dem.
- T. Gallagher, 522 S. Sangamon st. Dem.
- Max Werber, 1627 N. Wood st. Pro.
- John Drexler, 1535 Carroll av. Soc.

9—Arthur West, 2404 N. Clark st. Rep.

F. H. Gansberg, 835 Bel-den av. Rep.

Lynden Evans, 1242 Astor st. Dem.

James P. Brennan, 2643 Milled av. Dem.

Oscar Nelson, 3117 State st. Dem.

J. R. Boynton, 1324 LaSalle av. Pro.

Frank Shiffersmith, 1439 N. Clark st. Soc.

10—Alderman Chas. M. Thomson Rep.

George W. Paulin Rep.

C. M. Moderwell Rep.

Everett Marsh Rep.

George E. Foss, 711 Gordon ter. Rep.

C. DeLans, Glencoe Rep.

George P. Engard, Evans-ton Rep.

R. J. Finnegan, 5818 Magnolia av. Dem.

Benjamin F. Richardson, the popular and well-known attorney, is strongly talked of among Republican leaders for Chief Justice of the Municipal Court next year.

Fred W. Blocki will prove an easy winner for Congress in the Sixth District next year.

Henry J. Kolze, the popular Republican leader and former County Commissioner, is being talked of by many for Sanitary Trustee next year. A better man could not fill the office.

Joseph E. Flanagan, the popular Democratic leader and member of the well-known firm of Flanagan & Biedens, would prove an easy winner for member of the Sanitary Board next year.

Chicago is proud at all times to claim Clayton E. Crafts as one of her leading attorneys and public-spirited citizens.

James S. Hopkins has won the high place he holds at the bar by his ability, force of character and splendid energy.

Among Chicago's financial and business leaders no man stands higher in the estimation of the people than Albert G. Wheeler.

Thomas A. Fitzgerald, the well-known coal merchant and loyal friend of Mayor Harrison, would prove a strong candidate for State Treasurer next year.

Frank A. Vogler, the popular Republican leader and Chief Clerk of the Board of Review, is being urged by many for the Republican nomination for President of the County Board.

County Judge John E. Owens is proving the honest and fearless public official everybody expected he would. A cleaner man never held office.

Alderman James R. Buckley of the Thirtieth Ward is one of the best men in the city council. He is an energetic, able and wide-awake public official.

John J. Geraghty, the well-known badge and button manufacturer, would make a splendid member of the Sanitary Board.

Albert J. Hopkins gained by his able and fearless record in the United States Senate the confidence and admiration of the people of Illinois and he will be their choice next year for the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

The new wards are going to have new aldermen in more wards than one.

A primary for the muzzling of reformers wouldn't be a bad thing.

Tom N. Donnelly, 24 N. Dearborn street, is the best place in town to buy jewelry of all kinds suitable for Christmas presents.

James V. O'Donnell, the popular Master in Chancery, stands high in the estimation of all Chicagoans, both as a lawyer and as a citizen.

The dead timber on the Municipal bench is bound to be relegated to the rear next year.

And now for the Aldermanic aspirants.

Thomas A. Breen, secretary of the great firm of Breen & Kennedy, stands in the front ranks of Chicago's leading business men and citizens.

Edward F. Dunne is the first choice of the Democratic rank and file for governor and don't you forget it.

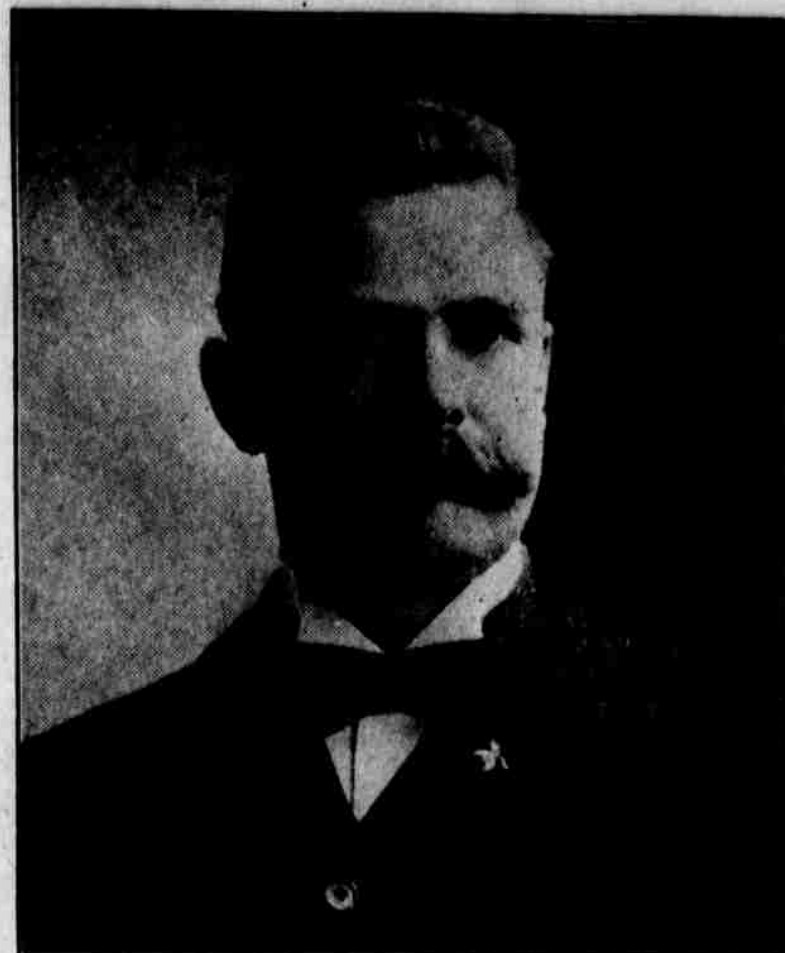
Alderman John Haderlein is preparing to make a red hot campaign for reelection in the Twenty-fourth ward. That he will win is almost a certainty, for he has made a grand record and is deservedly popular with all classes throughout the ward.

Cook County never had a better public official than County Judge John E. Owens. He is working at all times in the best interests of the people.

Hans Luchow, Chicago manager for August Luchow, has earned a high place in the estimation of Chicagoans by his high and honorable business methods and his record as a citizen.

S. C. Herren, assistant city attorney, is being boomed by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Ward for Municipal judge next year.

John F. Smulak, the well-known banker, Republican leader and former



FRED L. WILK,
Vice-President of the Union Trust Company.

State Treasurer, can always be found taking an active part in every movement that has for its object the betterment of Chicago.

Why not take the \$2,400 per year wasted on a "city forester" and use it for a public comfort station?

Do you ever get a correct number on the telephone?

Isaac N. Powell, the popular and well known banker and former city treasurer, would prove a winner as

ested the last few days in watching case after case of cold storage eggs loaded on the wagons belonging to prominent concerns, for sale in the market as extra choice "firsts."

Richard J. Finn, the able and highly respected attorney, would prove a strong candidate on the Democratic ticket for municipal judge next year.

That Col. Lewis will be the choice of the Democratic voters for United States Senator is conceded on all sides. As an orator, a public official,



A. R. MARRIOTT,
Vice-President of the Chicago Title and Trust Company.

the Republican nominee for state treasurer next year.

The fine record that Judge John R. Caverly is making on the Municipal Court bench shows that the people need more men like him there.

James S. Hopkins deserves the popularity he enjoys as a lawyer and a citizen. He would do credit to any office within the gift of the people.

People who pass by the big cold storage warehouses have been inter-

a lawyer and a staunch Democrat he is well known to the people of Illinois, and when the primaries come around next April the opposition to him, if any, will have dwindled away.

President of the Sanitary District Thomas A. Smyth holds the confidence and admiration of the people. They know him to be an honest and fearless public official.

William Ritchie, the well-known attorney and citizen, would serve the people on the Federal bench.



NELSON N. LAMPERT,
Vice-President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank.